

C3374

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Confidential

P.O. BOX 250. SHANGHAI  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
16th July 1930  
CENTRAL REGISTRY  
No. C 3374  
Date 17. 7. 30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REC. 1007  
No. S. E. 13. 7873  
Date 17. 7. 30

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge  
receipt of your confidential letter  
No. C. 3374 of 17th June, and thank you  
for your assistance in this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*A. Krenan*

Consul-General.

*File*  
*h/s*  
*17/7*

Major F.W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
SHANGHAI.

C3374

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
HEADQUARTERS	
CENTRAL REGISTRY	
No. C	3374/
Date	18.1.6/30

Confidential.

June 17 1930	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. E. REGISTRY	
No. S. E. D.	7873
Date	14 4 27

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your secret communication of May 8 transmitting a document forwarded to you by the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Straits Settlements Government.

Considerable time has been given to this investigation which included a watch on the address given in the document, discreet visits to the shop itself and an arrangement with the Chinese Postal Censors to intercept all mail matter addressed to Mr. Yik Sia Kong ( ) or the Ohn Young Book Store ( ). During a period of four weeks no communication so addressed passed through the Post Office and efforts in other directions brought to light nothing beyond the fact that the premises could without difficulty be used as a communication office.

On June 5, 1930, however, the Shanghai Special District Court, at the instance of the local Chinese Authorities, issued a warrant for the arrest of all persons found on the premises of this establishment as a charge of espionage. The Court has since then been in session and the case is still pending.

pamphlets and about a thousand books on materialism and kindred problems were seized. A thorough search of the shop disclosed nothing to indicate that it had been used as a communicating place for delegates to the International Labour Conference and interrogation of the prisoners brought out nothing of value.

Attached hereto are translations of statements made by the prisoners together with reports of Court proceedings from which it will be seen that the only evidence the local Chinese Authorities have to offer in support of their application for extradition is the fact that several alleged communists arrested in Kiangsi Province implicated the occupants of this shop. In what manner and to what extent they are implicated is not known. It is expected that the Court will hand down its decision within the next few days.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

H.B.M. Consul-General,

Shanghai.

-----  
Sheet No. 6

**Proceedings**

Mr. Tung Tseng Hua appeared for the 3rd accused

Mr. Ru appeared for the Police.

Judge to Mr. Ru : - Was this the Despatch received by the Special District from the Safety Bureau ? (Here the despatch handed over to Mr. Ru). Do you have any opinion ?

Mr. Ru : - Whether the accused should be handed over to them or not it is a question of Law. In law, any accused should be tried by a judicial Court. It is only in the Judicial Court when the justice can be obtained. The accused in this case were arrested in the Settlement and the communistic literatures were seized in the same house where the accused were arrested. The Shanghai Municipal Police have brought them before this proper Judicial Court and charged them under the Anti-Revolution Law. Why should this court not try them ? It is true that the raid at the Book Store was carried out on information received from the Bureau of Public Safety but in view of the law, they should still be tried here. The Bureau of the Public Safety is not a judicial court and the Soong-wei Garrison Commissioner is not either. They have no jurisdiction over this case. For the sake of law and justice I ask the Court to over rule the application for the handing over of the accused to the Chinese authorities. Further more, if the accused are connected with any other crime in China, we have no objection for them to be handed over afterwards, but they should be returned to us immediately after investigation.

Judge : - This Court will try any case which comes  
around the cases which have special jurisdiction. But in this case  
we cannot see the information that led to the arrest of the accused  
and we cannot see the evidence. We cannot see the evidence.

sent a Despatch to this Court for their arrest. According to the art. 17 of the Criminal Procedure the accused may be handed over to the Kiangse authority as they are all connected in the same crime. But there is no ruling this morning and I am going to consult this matter with the other judges in this Court. I have set the case for hearing this morning only for the purpose of asking the opinion of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Mr. Ru : - According to Art 17 of the Criminal Procedure the accused should not be handed over to Kiangse authority unless the Kiangse High Court makes such an application. In this Article it provides that the accused may be handed only in case when two Courts have the concurrent jurisdictions. I do not believe that the despatch sent to the Soeng-woe Garfison Commissioner is from a Court in Kiangse that has the concurrent jurisdiction. If the despatch was from a judicial court in Kiangse the despatch would have addressed directly to this Court. Therefore I conclude that the accused should not be handed over to such an unlawful authority in Kiangse.

Judge : - It is not mentioned in the Despatch whether the authority in Kiangse has the concurrent jurisdiction over this case or not. Your suggestions will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Ru : - I wish to point out too that the despatch which asked us to arrest "all employers" of the Back Store is wrong, because it is not necessary that "all the employees" in this Back Store are criminals.

Judge : - You are right but we cannot blame the Shanghai Municipal Commission they only apply what they were asked to do by the Kiangse authority. This is the fault of the Kiangse authority.

Mr. Ru : - If our law allows also a judge in Kiangse to send out such a despatch, it is not our fault. It is the fault of the Kiangse authority.

Sheet No. 3

Mr. Sung : - The 3rd accused has nothing to do with the Book-store, he only went there for the purpose of visiting a friend. If the Court is going to remand the case I ask he be allowed to be out on bail.

Judge : - I have not come to try the case yet. we must first of all find out if we have jurisdiction over the case or not.

Decision

Remand ( No fixed date ).

All accused to remain in custody.

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YT:G



June 14, 1930.

Special Branch No.1Chiu Young Book Store, No. 176 Chengtu Road

With reference to H.B.M. Consul-General's communication of May 8 transmitting translation of a letter addressed to the Provisional Committee of the South Seas Communist Party, Singapore, from "Central" Shanghai, which was seen by the Straits Settlements Government in transit I beg to report that investigations into the contents of the letter show that the shop given therein as Mr. Yih Siu-kong (葉紹光), Chiu Young Book Store, No.176 Chengtu Road, was engaged in the sale of books of a pro-communist nature. A raid carried out by the Municipal Police on a Special District Court warrant on June 5, 1930, resulted in the arrest of four persons named respectively, Wang Zoong-ling (王仲嶺), Yang Ying-sien (楊印先), Woo Shou-fan (胡壽藩) and Tsuan Tseng-hua (詹振華), and the seizure of a quantity of pamphlets and more than 1,000 copies of four different kinds of books bearing the following titles :-

1. Materialistic philosophy.
2. Materialism and religion.
3. Oulinoff, the Materialist.
4. Soviet farmers and women.

The prisoners appeared before the 2nd Branch, Kiangsu High Court on June 6, when they were remanded sine die. A copy of translation of Court Proceedings together with statements of each prisoner is attached.

Despite a careful search of the shop, nothing was discovered to show that this address was used as a communicating place for the delegates to the International Labour Conference to be held in Shanghai.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

- 2 -

Diligent enquiries, prior and after the raid, failed to trace the person given in the letter as Mr. Yih Siu-kong ( 葉延光 ).

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches)



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of He Shou-fan (胡寿藩)  
 native of Hwaiian Hsien taken by me D.S.I. Fapp  
 at Sinza on the June 11, 1930 and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

My name is He Shou-fan, native of Hwaiian Hsien, Anhui, age 28. I was born in Anhui and my father named He Ling-ken who was a farmer died fifteen years ago. I have a brother, named He Sieu-chi. At 12 years of age I studied with my brother at home. Two years later I studied at one of my relatives. Three years later I studied in a private school belonging to a fellow countryman named Tong for two years. At 19 years of age I began to study in a private school belonging to a fellow countryman named Teng where I remained for two years. Later I studied about one year at Wuhu and owing to poor financial conditions at home I discontinued my studies and one year later I became a teacher in a certain Meng's private school at a salary of \$50 per annum. I taught for about two years and returned home as that school was closed. I remained at home till last autumn when I was engaged by the 5th Primary School of the 3rd District of Shou Hsien in Anhui as a teacher at a salary of \$170 per annum.

About 18th of May this year I accompanied my nephew and brother-in-law to Shanghai for the purpose of seeking apprenticeship for them. On arriving in Shanghai we took up residence with a fellow countryman named He Shih-yen in the Foo Hing Flour Mill. My nephew secured an apprenticeship in the Yah Fa Factory through the efforts of He Shih-yen, but my brother-in-law has not succeeded yet. That is why I have not returned home. On the afternoon of the 5th inst. I went to the Chu Yang Book Store to call on a friend named Hong Siao-sai. On arriving at the book store I met Mr. Wang

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_

native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

who said that there was no such person. I intended to go, but Mr. Weng gave me some tea, and at this time the Police arrived and arrested me. Meng Siao-zai is one of my fellow countrymen and I noticed from a regulation sent by the Chu Yang Book Store to a school at my native place that he was employed there. So I went there to see him, but on arriving there I was informed that he was not in that book store.

Hu Shou-fan

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Ying-sien (楊印先)  
native of Loh An Hsien, Anhui, taken by me D.S.I. Papp  
at Sinza Stn. on the May 11, 1930, and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

My name is Yang Ying-sien, age 28, native of Loh An Hsien, Anhui. At the age of 16, I joined the Loh An Hsien No.1 Senior Primary School where I studied for two years. At the age of 18, I entered the supplementary school at Wuhu and stayed there one year. When I was 19, I went to Hangchow and studied in the Chekiang Provincial Silkwork-rearing school for two years. Attaining 21 years, I returned to my native hsien and remained there jobless for another year. At 23, I was engaged as an accountant in the Youth Industrial Factory which closed down two years later. At 26, I served as a teacher in the Loh An Hsien Junior Primary School which was closed two years after I joined it. On May 22 this year I started for Shanghai and arrived here on May 29. I lived in a lodging house for five days. My object in coming to Shanghai was to prepare to join the Central Communication Motorcar School, but that school had no further vacancies. At 1 p.m. June 5, I went to the Chiu Yang <sup>Road,</sup> Bookstore, South Chengtu/for the purpose of visiting Tsuan Tseng-hua. I was arrested about 4 p.m. by Chinese and foreign policemen. I know Tsuan Tseng-hua as we were schoolmates in the supplementary school at Wuhu.

Before I arrived at Shanghai, I received letters from Tsuan Tseng-hua, saying that there was a vacancy in the Central Communication Motorcar School, this being the cause of my coming here, and/as most probably he would not be at his school, I might call at the Chiu Yang Bookstore for him.

(Signed) Yang Ying-sien

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Weng Chung-ying (? Ling) 王冲英  
native of Hefei, Anhui taken by me D.S.I. Papp  
at Sinza on the June 11, 1930. and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

My name is Weng Chung-ying (? Ling) ag. 32, native of Hefei, Anhui. My father while living was a Chinese physician. I studied under my father since I was seven years old till 16 years of age when I studied in a private school. When I was 24 years of age I studied in a private school in the city of Hefei. Half a year later I studied in the Anhui Public School, outside Wuhu City. There I stayed for about one year and then joined the Silkworm Rearing Department where I studied about two years. On leaving the school I was engaged in teaching in the suburb of Wuhu. After teaching for two years I returned home and stayed there till April 1929 when I came to Shanghai and resided with my cousin named Weng Chung-ying at Ching Ziang Li, Rue Ratard, Frenchtown with a view to persuading my cousin to get me a job. In August last year my cousin's wife returned to her native place and my cousin removed with me to Room No. 30 Sing Tu Public Lodging House, Rue Auguste Beppe, Frenchtown. We returned home together at the end of last year. In the middle of March this year I came to Shanghai again and resided with my cousin in Room No. 22 King Tu Lodging House, Frenchtown. We removed one month later to the Leh Ming Hotel, Poochow Road. In the middle of May I went to the home of one of my friends named Sung Su-kin (徐序九), who is a student of the Tsu University, and lives in a rear upstairs room at No. 12 Ching Juh Li, Rue Beaupre, Frenchtown, where I remained till the end of May when my cousin came to the place and asked me to stay at the Sun Yang Road

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

Store, 176 Sing Loh Li, South Chengtu Road as he was leaving  
Shanghai for home. I then went to the latter address and  
stayed there till the 6th inst when I was arrested.

(Signed) Wong Chung Ling

11/6/30

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chuan Tseng-hwa 李作華  
native of Ying Shang Hsien, Anhui taken by me D.S.I. Papp  
at Sinza on the June 11, 1930 and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

My name is Chuan Tseng-hwa, am a native of Ying Shang Hsien, Anhui, and twenty years old. At the age of 8 I studied in a private school at Nan Chao-zih Village. Until I reached the age of 16, when I entered the Provincial 1st Middle School at Nanking, where I studied for one year. About a year later I continued my studies in the Agricultural Middle School at Sang Shen Hsien, Honan, from which school I graduated last summer. I arrived in Shanghai in August last year and entered the Chinese Public School at Weesung where I studied until the beginning of Winter Vacation when I was obliged to leave the school owing to financial difficulties at home. I then rented an upstairs room at No.12 Shou Yuen Li, Chung Shing Road, Chapai at a rent of \$6.50 per month, and continued my studies privately. By May this year I spent all my money I had (about \$30.00), so I visited the Chu Yang Book Store at South Chengtu Road, which was conducted by a fellowcountry man. At the Book Store I met on Weng Tieh-ya (王惕亞), a native of Anhui, who introduced himself as the manager of the store. I asked him to help me to return to my native place, but he said that he had no money and offered me a job in the store as a shop assistant at a monthly wages of \$5, and lodging. I accepted his offer. I cannot remember the names of the books sold at the store. I do not recollect the name of any person purchasing books at the store. Books were often sold to various book stores on Poochow Road or at times mailed to the interior (especially to Szechuan). I do not



THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930

**TRIAL BY COURT  
ON YAMEN**

**Important Point Raised in Connection with Alleged Communists**

**SEQUEL TO A RAID BY POLICE**

An interesting point relating to the trial of the four accused Communists was raised by the Judge in his opening remarks. In this case, there are special circumstances because the information which led to the arrest of the accused came from the Kiangsi authorities. Some men have been arrested in Kiangsi and they implicated the accused. The Kiangsi authorities, therefore, sent a despatch warrant to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner asking for assistance in arresting them and the Gendarmerie Commissioner, in turn, referred the matter to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. I will not make a ruling this morning because I will have to consult my colleagues. I am not trying this case this morning but I am simply anxious to obtain the views of the Shanghai Municipal Police in the matter.

**Whether to be Handled Over**

Mr. Ru said that it was a question of whether the case should be handled over to the Kiangsi High Court or whether it should be handled over to the Shanghai Municipal Police. He said that the Kiangsi High Court had jurisdiction over the case and that the Shanghai Municipal Police should not handle it.

Communist literature was found in some of the houses in which they were arrested. The Shanghai Municipal Police had, quite properly, brought them before a properly constituted law court and charged them in accordance with the Anti-Communist Law. Why, then, should the case not be handled over to the Kiangsi High Court?

It was quite true, said Mr. Ru, that the raids had been carried out, both at the accused's houses and the book-shop, on information supplied by the Bureau of Public Safety but in view of the law involved, it was only right that they should be tried by the proper Court. The Bureau of Public Safety was not a law court, nor was the Shanghai Municipal Police. The case should be handled over to the Kiangsi High Court.

**Special Circumstances in Case**

Judge Yih:—This Court tries all Communist cases excepting those which are of a special nature. In this case, there are special circumstances because the information which led to the arrest of the accused came from the Kiangsi authorities. Some men have been arrested in Kiangsi and they implicated the accused. The Kiangsi authorities, therefore, sent a despatch warrant to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner asking for assistance in arresting them and the Gendarmerie Commissioner, in turn, referred the matter to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. I will not make a ruling this morning because I will have to consult my colleagues. I am not trying this case this morning but I am simply anxious to obtain the views of the Shanghai Municipal Police in the matter.

Mr. Ru:—According to the article quoted, accused should not be handed over unless the Kiangsi High Court makes an application. The article provides that accused may be handed over only where two courts have concurrent jurisdiction. The despatch sent to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner did not come from a properly constituted law court that had concurrent jurisdiction. If it had come from a proper law court, it would have been sent direct to this Court. Accused should not be handed over to any unlawful authorities.

**The Kiangsi Application**

The Judge said that it was not stated whether the Kiangsi authorities who made the application had concurrent jurisdiction but that would be a point which he would take into his consideration.

Mr. Ru said that all members of the bank above were not necessarily Communists.

Mr. Wang Tsung-wei, for the third accused, said that the case had only one point to be considered, namely, whether the accused were Communists or not.

The Judge said he was trying the case now. I am not trying to find out whether the accused were Communists or not. I am simply trying to find out whether the accused were guilty of the crime charged against them.

*[Handwritten signature]*



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 17, 1930.

Supt. Robertson,

With reference to the attached I beg to report that the Chu Yeung Book Store, 176 Hsin Lao Li (新樂里), off Chengtu Road, sells mostly books dealing with social questions and Soviet Russia such as "The Soviet Peasants and Women", "The Logical Materialism" etc. These books are sold wholesale only. The manager is one Wong Chung-ying (王仲穎) who is to be found in the shop usually between 2 and 4 p.m. daily. The latter is assisted by one Tsuan Tsung-hwa (管振華), who is believed to be a student. Our agent reports that the general impression he gained of the shop makes him believe that it is very likely used by the Communists as a communication office.

E. Papp

D. S. I.

Mr. Lan

Please make arrangements — they must of necessity be discreet — with the postal censor to watch matter mailed to this address. It will also be necessary to keep in touch with censor otherwise any "find" will be communicated direct to the Chinese Authorities without our knowing about it.

JR

18.5.30

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 15, 1930.

Supt. Robertson,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that on May 13 and 14 a watch was kept on the Chu Young Book Store, 176 Hsin Lao Li (新樂里) off Chengtu Road but it failed to reveal anything of a fruitful nature.

E. Papp  
D. S. I.

Detail a man to  
visit the shop  
to purchase a clock.  
should make a study of  
the shop, shop assistant  
& customers, remaining  
on the premises just as  
long as discretion permits.

OK

(Choon 中 601, Nanyang 南洋 60)

Nanyang Party,

Hereunder is the communicating  
place for the delegates to the International  
Labour Conference to be held in Shanghai.

The place is :-

c/o Mr. Yik Sia Kong, (葉經光)

Chu Young Book Store in side of

King Ying Tobacco Company  
全銀烟草公司(內秋陽書店)

Chentu Road off Weihaiwei Road

威海衛路成都路

Shanghai.

Calling at this place, the delegate must say :-

"We have not seen each other for many years."

"Sit down please."

Take Note of this: Don't make mistake!

Central

3/4.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
P.O. BOX 280. SHANGHAI.

Secret

8th May, 1930,

7873  
4 37

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit copy  
----- of a document forwarded to me by the  
Criminal Intelligence Department of the  
Straits Settlements Government. The docu-  
ment is a translation of a letter addressed  
to the Provisional Committee of the South  
Seas Communist Party, Singapore, sent by  
"Central" Shanghai and which was seen by  
the Straits Settlements Government in  
transit.

I would be grateful if the matter  
might be investigated and the results of  
any enquiries communicated to me for my  
/information

Major F.W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
SHANGHAI.

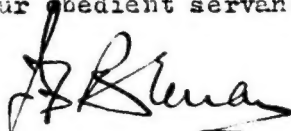
DC(C & S)  
In form of  
action report  
M  
9/5

information and that of the Straits  
Settlements Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. R. Lema'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Consul-General.